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Dairy and Products

Dairy Annual Report

2008

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Report Highlights:
Milk production is forecast to remain flat in 2008 but is expected to increase 1 percent in 2009 reaching 32.8 million metric tons (MMT) as dairy operations continue to replace low yielding cows with imported pedigree animals and higher quality genetics. Domestic yield output remains well below the target outlined in Russia's National Priority Project (NPP) for Agriculture. The number of cows in milk is expected to drop to 9.7 million head due to lower farmgate milk prices and reduced consumer demand driven, in part, by large imports of dry milk powder. The Russian government has budgeted 5 billion rubles annually to support a new dairy cattle breeding program from 2009-2012. Imports of dry milk powder doubled from January-August 2008 compared to the same period in 2007. The Federal Veterinary and Phytosanitary Surveillance Service (VPSS) has banned imports of dairy products from dozens of Belarussian, Ukrainian and Chinese dairy operations after finding them in violation of Russian sanitary regulations. The Russian government announced recently that it will strictly control the prices of socially-essential food products including dairy.

Includes PSD Changes: Yes
Includes Trade Matrix: No
Annual Report
Moscow [RS1]
[RS]

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Executive Summary

Milk production is forecast to increase 1 percent in 2009, reaching 32.83 million metric tons (MMT) compared to the previous year as dairy operations continue to replace low-yielding domestic cows with imported pedigree animals and genetics. This will compensate a reduction in cow inventories due to higher annual per cow milk productivity. However, domestic milk output remains well below the target outlined in Russia's National Priority Project (NPP) for Agriculture. Feed and grain prices started falling last spring and the farmgate price for raw milk dropped in April 2008 to 8-9 RUR/kg[1] at a time when retail prices were hitting record levels. In September 2008 raw milk prices did not follow the typical seasonal pattern and remained flat while retail prices continue to grow.

The number of cows in milk is forecast to decrease slightly to 9.7 million head in 2009. Ministry of agriculture officials expect the national herd milk yield average in 2009 to reach 4,000 kilograms per cow compared to 3,798 kilograms per cow in 2007. This is well below the genetic potential of imported pedigree dairy cows and leaves room for considerable growth in Russia's average per-cow productivity merely through better nutrition, proper veterinary care, and adoption of modern herd management practices. A governmental commission is considering allocating 20 billion rubles from the federal budget to support a new dairy cattle breeding program for a program from 2009-2012. Imports of dry milk almost doubled from January to August 2008 compared to the same period in 2007. In addition, imports of cheese and whey increased substantially by 13 and 60 percent, respectively.

The Russian Federal Veterinary and Phytosanitary Surveillance Service (VPSS) banned 20 Belarusian dairies, dry milk powder from Ukraine, and all dairy products from China after finding them in violation of Russian sanitary regulations. Consumption of domestic raw milk is steadily decreasing due to record high retail prices. Demand for pedigree cattle and bovine genetics remain strong in Russia as dairy operations look to increase productivity by using better genetic stock. The number of imported pedigree dairy cattle will be lower than planned under the National Priority Project in Agriculture due to a tight credit market caused by the global financial crisis.

Production

Milk production is forecast to increase 1 percent in 2009, reaching 32.83 million metric tons (MMT) compared to the previous year as dairy operations continue to replace low-yielding domestic cows with imported pedigree animals and genetics. This will compensate a reduction in cow inventories due to higher annual per cow milk productivity. However, domestic milk output remains well below the target outlined in Russia's National Priority Project (NPP) for Agriculture. The number of cows in milk is forecast to decrease slightly to 9.7 million head in 2009 compared to 9.8 million head in 2008. Ministry of agriculture officials expect the national herd milk yield average in 2009 to reach 4,000 kilograms per cow compared to 3,798 liters per cow in 2007. This is well below the genetic potential of imported pedigree dairy cows and leaves room for considerable growth in Russia's average per-cow productivity merely through better nutrition, proper veterinary care, and adoption of modern herd management practices.

The Russian ministry of agriculture recently announced a new draft program titled, "Development of Dairy Cattle Breeding and Increase of Milk Production in 2009-2012". This program aims to introduce modern industrial technologies in milk production by improving the quality of dairy cattle breeding. For example, the program would provide subsidies to

[1] $1 = RUR27

dairymen for purchase of registered pedigree dairy cows, pedigree bovine semen, and bovine embryos. The program aims to increase milk production from 32 MMT in 2007 to 37 MMT by 2012. Per cow milk annual productivity might reach 3,950 MT, and calf crop – 78 heads in 2009. In order to attain a stable domestic milk supply and level seasonal milk production it was also envisaged to commence intervention in the Russian powdered milk market. The total volumes of subsidies from the Federal budget will account for 20 billion rubles (approximately 740 million USD).

Approximately half of Russia's milk production is still produced on private subsidiary plots. In 2007, the last year for which complete data are available, out of 32.2 MMT of milk produced in Russia, 16.3 MMT was produced in the commercial dairy sector. As the aging rural population continues to dwindle, and is not replaced, room for expansion by profitable commercial dairy farms is expected to unfold. In general, commercial dairy farms showing gross profitability of at least 35% tend to stay in business and expand; dairy farms with lower than 35% gross profitability tend to go out of business.

Ministry of Agriculture Takes Measures to Support Milk Production

The Russian ministry of agriculture is taking steps to push for higher milk farmgate prices in order to stimulate milk production. The current slow growth rate of milk production can be attributed to a drop in purchase price for milk and reduced demand caused by higher imports of powdered milk. As a result, the ministry of agriculture pushed through a new technical regulation on milk and milk products where products manufactured with any amount of powdered milk must be called milk beverage and not milk (RS8046). This technical regulation is expected to lead higher demand for fluid milk enabling agriculture producers to obtain better prices.

Consumption

Domestic production capacity, import volumes, and prices all influence dairy consumption in Russia. Butter and cheese consumption is increasing as investments in the dairy industry raises the production capacity of Russian dairy producers and processors. Cheese consumption is expected to increase further as Russia allows more imports from regional neighbors.

Due to rising food prices and growing concern with the global financial crisis, Russian consumers have begun reducing food purchases. Consumers with monthly incomes ranging between 8,000-16,000 Rubles decreased food purchases by 5 percent. Lower income consumers continue to purchase food products at roughly the same level although trends show that they too may begin to consume fewer commodities from retail grocery stores.

Trade

Russia has significantly increased imports of dairy products in 2008. Imports of dairy butter from January-August 2008 reached 58,600 MT (valued at $173 million), compared to 55,500 tons (valued at $112.3 million) during the same time in 2007. Whey imports are up 60 percent – from 19,000 MT in January-August 2007 to 30,963 MT from January to August 2008. Major suppliers to Russia of whey include France, Lithuania, Poland, and Germany. Imports of condensed milk and cream reached 17,800 tons ($55.3 million) from January to August 2008, up from 3,000 MT ($12.2 million) in 2007. Half of all cheese imports came from Germany and Ukraine while New Zealand was the biggest supplier of butter.

Minister of Agriculture Aleksey Gordeyev stated at a recent Federation Council meeting that Russia must produce 95 percent of all dairy products consumed in order to achieve true food security. Currently domestic dairy production manages to provide roughly 73 percent of locally produced dairy products. Gordeyev also stated that Russia does not need to be importing such high volumes of dairy products such as cheese, dry milk and butter and complained that major suppliers of dairy to Russia significantly subsidize their producers putting Russian dairymen at an unfair advantage. Gordeyev promised to take measures that would curb this trend.

Health certificates for live cattle and bovine embryos have been negotiated, permitting export sales to Russia. Demand for pedigree dairy cattle and genetics is booming in Russia. Copies of the health certificates can be found at the USDA Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service website http://www.aphis.usda.gov/vs/ncie/iregs/animals/rs.html. Baby food producers based in Russia have begun purchasing imported raw milk as most locally produced milk does not meet their quality control standards. Domestic milk producers can only provide approximately 15 percent of the high quality product needed for baby food manufacturing.

Table 1. Russia: Imports of Select Dairy Products, Jan-Jun 2006-08, in MT

HS Code	Description	Jan-Jun 2006	Jan-Jun 2007	Jan-Jun 2008	% Change 08/07
0406	Cheese And Curd	91,477	111,718	126,607	13.33
0405	Butter, Oils From Milk	58,046	48,907	47,975	-1.91
0402	Milk, Conc Milk, Sweet	5,018	1,579	14,397	811.79
0404	Whey, Other Milk Prods	22,259	19,380	30,963	59.77
0403	Buttermilk, Yogurt, Etc	6,046	13,686	10,945	-20.03
0401	Milk, Cream, N Swt/Conc	4,215	5,831	6,328	8.53

Source: World Trade Atlas

Table 2. Russia: Imports of Select Dairy Products, Calendar Year 2005-07, in MT

HS Code	Description	2005	2006	2007
0406	Cheese And Curd	259,793	218,442	234,253
0405	Butter,Oils From Milk	82,579	112,041	75,257
0404	Whey,Other Milk Prods	68,274	47,588	55,723
0403	Buttermlk,Yogurt,Etc	15,956	13,377	24,571
0402	Milk,Cream Conc,Sweet	35,511	8,209	13,035
0401	Milk,Cream,N Swt/Conc	10,464	10,640	12,423

Source: World Trade Atlas

Table 3. Russia: Imports of Cheese and Curds, By Country, Jan-Jun 2006, 2007, and 2008, in MT

Rank	Country	Jan-Jun 2006	Jan-Jun 2007	Jan-Jun 2008	% Change 08/07
	The World	91,477	112,000	126,607	13.33
1	Germany	30,071	32,798	31,763	-3.16
2	Ukraine	14,960	20,252	31,009	53.12
3	Lithuania	15,326	18,641	16,274	-12.7
4	Finland	7,651	7,870	10,691	35.84
5	Netherlands	6,553	8,731	9,088	4.09
6	Argentina	4,516	7,623	6,939	-8.98
7	France	2,241	3,212	4,285	33.4
8	Poland	2,278	3,202	2,347	-26.69
9	New Zealand	456	1,378	2,297	66.66
10	Uruguay	410	970	2,060	112.27

Source: World Trade Atlas

Table 4. Russia: Imports of Butter, By Country, Jan- Jun 2006, 2007, and 2008, in MT

Rank	Country	Jan-Jun 2006	Jan-Jun 2007	Jan-Jun 2008	% Change 08/07
	The World	51,981	45,054	43,542	-3.36
1	New Zealand	17,937	18,153	13,082	-27.94
2	United States	0	0	9,454	0
3	Finland	8,236	7,420	7,022	-5.36
4	Argentina	3,636	3,096	6,074	96.16
5	Australia	2,588	716	2,037	184.42
6	Uruguay	1,025	4,099	1,525	-62.8
7	Poland	5,233	5,669	1,241	-78.11
8	Germany	3,888	1,217	770	-36.69
9	Czech Republic	1,140	1,058	621	-41.26
10	France	340	616	473	-23.08

Source: World Trade Atlas

Table 5. Russia: Imports of Whey, By Country, Jan-Jun 2006, 2007, and 2008, in MT

Rank	Country	Jan-Jun 2006	Jan-Jun 2007	Jan-Jun 2008	% Change 08/07
	The World	22,259	19,380	30,963	59.77
1	France	5,310	5,672	9,863	73.89
2	Lithuania	3,910	4,512	6,080	34.74
3	Poland	2,252	1,176	4,188	256.14
4	Germany	1,974	2,492	2,586	3.78
5	Estonia	1,935	869	2,571	195.96
6	Czech Republic	1,558	1,250	2,464	97.12
7	United States	874	1,714	1,586	-7.42
8	Finland	190	777	750	-3.41
9	Argentina	0	0	339	0
10	Denmark	367	376	202	-46.16

Source: World Trade Atlas

Policy

In mid-October 2008, a closed doors meeting took place in Moscow with Russian government officials, leading bankers and agricultural producers to consider measures aimed at preventing further losses in the agricultural sector. It was decided that resources allocated by the government should be spent to support the most efficient producers in the key sectors of agriculture including dairy cattle breeding. The group decided that the best mechanism for distributing government funds was via a handful of large banks. This will include an increase in the authorized capital of Rosselkhozbank and Rosagroleasing. The package also includes measures aimed to strengthen and expand leasing programs in manufacturing of agricultural machinery by granting targeted loans to the leasing programs of leading Russian manufacturers' on early repayment terms. A working group was created to monitor the market regarding food production and agricultural raw material supplies. At the beginning of the financial crisis some retailers decreased long-term payment options to 90 days, which created problems for food producers. Retailers also “voluntarily agreed” not to increase prices on socially essential products, including dairy products.

Russia Plans to Budget 5 billion Rubles a Year for Dairy Cattle Breeding

A Russian government commission is considering a new program developed by the ministry of agriculture that envisions allocating 9 billion rubles per year for the development of milk and meat production. The plan calls for allocating 4 billion rubles per year from the federal budget aimed at developing beef cattle breeding in Russia in 2009-2012 and five billion rubles per year for a program to develop dairy cattle breeding and increase milk production in the same period. The main goals of the programs are to create and strengthen a core of pedigree cattle as well as increase the production of competitive beef and milk. In addition, the dairy cattle program envisions measures to regulate the dairy market.

Imported Pedigree Dairy Cattle Are Dying

It is being reported that an incredibly high number of imported cattle and swine are dying within 6 months of arriving to Russia. Some operations are experiencing a 50 percent mortality rate. The main cause of this phenomenon is Russia's lack of knowledge and experience modern management techniques tailored for imported live animals of elite stock that require specific nutritional needs, decent veterinary care and proper handling/housing.

Once imported livestock arrive to Russia, they quickly become undernourished and show distress (feed rations are based on 1950s-vintage soviet "scientific norms" taught in Russian agricultural colleges to this day). In short, the animals are not properly fed, handled, houses or vaccinated making them much more susceptible to infections as well as high rates of spontaneous abortion among bred heifers. On the other hand, farming operations under western management are doing extremely well.

Russian Sanitary and Veterinary Officials Block Dairy Imports

Gennadiy Onishchenko, Russia's chief state sanitary inspector[2], prohibited imports of diary products and from China after declaring that China has not been able to provide sufficient information regarding ingredients used in dairy production.

Russia and Belarus reached an agreement that beginning May 1, 2008, only those facilities that have passed joint veterinary inspections may export livestock products to Russia. The Russian veterinary service inspected 35 Belarussian dairy and meat facilities in August 2008 and delisted several of them in the process.

In July 2008, Russian veterinarians inspected 30 Ukrainian meet and dairy facilities. After the inspections, Russia prohibited Ukraine from exporting dry milk.

Food Prices Continue to Grow

The Russian Federal Statistics Agency (Rosstat) recently reported that average food prices increased 21.7 percent in September 2008 compared to September of 2007. Overall prices for milk and dairy products increased 25.5 percent while the cost of butter increased 28.3 percent. Retail prices for food products grew 21.7 percent in September 2008 compared to September 2007. Food prices have grown at a significantly higher rate than overall inflation. Inflation for calendar year 2008 is expected to reach will be 13% (compared to 7% set in the initial 2008 budget). Consumer prices increased 10.2% from January 1 to September 22, 2008 compared to 7.3% in the same period of last year. The Central Bank and the ministry of finance took several measures in mid-September aimed at alleviating liquidity problems in the financial system. Afterward, government representatives announced that the official inflation forecast would be revised shortly.

Table 6. Russia: Change in Consumer Prices, in Percentage

Product	% Change From Previous Month			September 2008 As Of:	
	Jul 08	Aug 08	Sep 08	Sep 2007	Dec 2007
Food products	0	-0.3	0.8	21.7	12.9
Bread and products	1.4	0.9	0.7	26.9	24.5
Groats and legumes	3.3	2	0.4	37.2	27.5
Pasta	2	1.4	0.9	42.7	31.3
Meat and poultry	1.6	2.2	3.2	18.8	15.6
Seafood	0.7	1	1.7	10.7	7.5
Milk and dairy products	0.1	0.6	1.1	25.5	7.8
Butter	0.2	0.3	0.8	28.3	7.0
Vegetable oil	1.5	0.6	-0.5	66.3	27.9

[2] The status and authority of the Chief State Sanitary Inspector of the Russian Federation is similar to a Chief Medical Officer. The Chief State Sanitary Inspector of the Russian Federation is the Head of the Federal Service for Protection of Consumer Rights and Human Well-Being (Rospotrebnadzor).

Table 7. Russia: Average Retail Price of Select Dairy Products, Rubles/KG

	2.5% whole milk, per liter	Cheese, per KG	Butter	Cream milk	Margarine	Vegetable oil
May 2008	27	221	167	92	64	75
Apr 2008	27	230	167	92	62	70
Mar 2008	27	236	166	92	61	65
Sep 2007	22	178	129	76	48	46
Jun 2007	19	149	113	69	46	40
Mar 2007	19	147	112	69	45	40

Source: Newspaper *Torgovaya Gazeta* (Trade newspaper)

Dairy Stocks

Stocks of dairy products and raw dairy material decreased in 2008 due to rising production costs from higher grain prices, higher prices for dairy products from Europe, and lower domestic production caused by low farmgate prices.

Feed Stocks

Development of livestock production[3] in Russia increased demand for protein feeds. Russia's imports of soybeans and soybean meal subsequently skyrocketed, thereby suggesting that demand for biotech feed products is also growing. Russia imported 215,259 MT of soybeans from July 2007 through March 2008, compared with only 2,333 MT in the same period of the preceding year.

There are no specific bans on importing biotech products.[4] VPSS registers biotech feed-use crops. VPSS developed and adopted new registration procedures[5] reportedly similar to an earlier protocol used in 2004. Registration for feed use still expires after five years.

Table 8. Russia: Feed Stocks as of April 1, 2008, in MMT Feed Units[6]

	2006	**2007**	**2008**
Feed Availability	10.0	9.0	9.0
Including Feed Grain	3.4	3.3	3.4
Source: Rosstat			

[3] Please see GAIN RS7020 and GAIN RS5086 for more information.
[4] Please see GAIN RS8056 for more information.
[5] Please see GAIN RS7078 for more information.
[6] Feed units are calculated in oat equivalence, where 1 feed unit = 1 kilo of oats.

Table 9: Russia: Production, Supply, and Demand of Fluid Milk, 2007-2009

Dairy, Milk, Fluid Russia	2007			2008			2009			
	2007			2008			2009			
	Market Year Begin: Jan 2007			Market Year Begin: Jan 2008			Market Year Begin: Jan 2009			
	Annual Data Displayed		New Post	Annual Data Displayed		New Post	Annual Data Displayed		Jan	Unit of Measure
			Data			Data			Data	
Cows In Milk	9910	9910	9910	9920	9920	9800			9705	1000 HEAD
Cows Milk Production	32200	32200	32200	32725	32725	32500			32830	1000 MT
Other Milk Production	0	0	0	0	0	0			0	1000 MT
Total Production	32200	32200	32200	32725	32725	32500			32830	1000 MT
Other Imports	120	120	120	120	120	100			100	1000 MT
Total Imports	120	120	120	1200	120	100			100	1000 MT
Total Supply	32320	32320	32320	32845	32845	32600			32930	1000 MT
Other Exports	5	5	5	5	5	5			5	1000 MT
Total Exports	5	5	5	5	5	5			5	1000 MT
Fluid Use Dom. Consum.	12000	12000	12000	12200	12095	12100			12180	1000 MT
Factory Use Consumption	17615	17615	17615	17935	18040	17795			18050	1000 MT
Feed Use Dom. Consumption	2700	2700	2700	2705	2705	2700			2695	1000 MT
Total Dom. Consumption	32315	32315	32315	32840	32840	32595			32925	1000 MT
Total Distribution	32320	32320	32320	32845	32845	32600			32930	1000 MT

Table 10. Russia: Production of Dairy Products, Jan-Aug 2007 and Jan-Aug 2008

Commodities	Jan-Aug 2007	Jan-Aug 2008	% Change
Whole milk dairy products	6,203,000 MT	5,912,000 MT	-4.3
Butterfat	160,000 MT	169,000 MT	5
Cheese including farmers' cheese	257,000 MT	252,000 MT	-1.9
Dry Whole milk	49,400 MT	57,400 MT	16
Non fat products	317,000 MT	282,000 MT	-11
Vegetable oil	1,587,000 MT	1,194,000 MT	-25
Spreads	40,000 MT	44,000 MT	8.6
Margarine products	391,000 MT	382,000 MT	-2.3
Mayonnaise sauce	386,000 MT	406,000 MT	5

Source: Food Processing industry Magazine, October 2008

Table 11. Russia: Production, Supply, and Demand of Cheese, 2007-2009

Dairy, Cheese Russia	2007			2008			2009			
	2007			2008			2009			
	Market Year Begin: Jan 2007			Market Year Begin: Jan 2008			Market Year Begin: Jan 2009			
	Annual Data Displayed		New Post	Annual Data Displayed		New Post	Annual Data Displayed		Jan	Unit of Measure
			Data			Data			Data	
Beginning Stocks	12	12	12	12	12	12			14	(1000 MT)
Production	435	435	435	400	400	425			435	(1000 MT)
Other Imports	250	250	250	280	280	270			280	(1000 MT)
Total Imports	250	250	250	280	280	270			280	(1000 MT)
Total Supply	697	697	697	692	692	707			729	(1000 MT)
Other Exports	10	10	10	10	10	10			10	(1000 MT)
Total Exports	10	10	10	10	10	10			10	(1000 MT)
Human Dom. Consumption	675	675	675	670	670	683			707	(1000 MT)
Other Use, Losses	0	0	0	0	0	0			0	(1000 MT)
Total Dom. Consumption	675	675	675	670	670	683			707	(1000 MT)
Total Use	685	685	685	680	680	693			717	(1000 MT)
Ending Stocks	12	12	12	12	12	14			12	(1000 MT)
Total Distribution	697	697	697	692	692	707			729	(1000 MT)
CY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0			0	(1000 MT)

Table 12. Russia: Production, Supply, and Demand of Butter, 2007-2009

Dairy, Butter Russia	2007			2008			2009			
	2007			2008			2009			
	Market Year Begin: Jan 2007			Market Year Begin: Jan 2008			Market Year Begin: Jan 2009			
	Annual Data Displayed		New Post	Annual Data Displayed		New Post	Annual Data Displayed		Jan	Unit of Measure
			Data			Data			Data	
Beginning Stocks	10	10	10	15	15	15			12	(1000 MT)
Production	300	300	300	310	310	305			310	(1000 MT)
Other Imports	130	130	130	135	135	135			135	(1000 MT)
Total Imports	130	130	130	135	135	135			135	(1000 MT)
Total Supply	440	440	440	460	460	455			457	(1000 MT)
Other Exports	5	5	5	5	5	5			5	(1000 MT)
Total Exports	5	5	5	5	5	5			5	(1000 MT)
Domestic Consumption	420	420	420	440	440	438			440	(1000 MT)
Total Use	425	425	425	445	445	443			445	(1000 MT)
Ending Stocks	15	15	15	15	15	12			12	(1000 MT)
Total Distribution	440	440	440	460	460	455			457	(1000 MT)

Table 13. Russia: Production, Supply, and Demand of Dry Whole Milk Powder, 2007-2009

Dairy, Dry Whole Milk Powder Russia	2007			2008			2009			
	2007			2008			2009			
	Market Year Begin: Jan 2007			Market Year Begin: Jan 2008			Market Year Begin: Jan 2009			
	Annual Data Displayed		New Post	Annual Data Displayed		New Post	Annual Data Displayed		Jan	Unit of Measure
			Data			Data			Data	
Beginning Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0			0	(1000 MT)
Production	95	95	95	95	95	105			110	(1000 MT)
Other Imports	25	25	25	30	30	35			38	(1000 MT)
Total Imports	25	25	25	30	30	35			38	(1000 MT)
Total Supply	120	120	120	125	125	140			148	(1000 MT)
Other Exports	5	5	5	5	5	5			5	(1000 MT)
Total Exports	5	5	5	5	5	5			5	(1000 MT)
Human Dom. Consumption	115	115	115	120	120	135			143	(1000 MT)
Other Use, Losses	0	0	0	0	0	0			0	(1000 MT)
Total Dom. Consumption	115	115	115	120	120	135			143	(1000 MT)
Total Use	120	120	120	125	125	140			148	(1000 MT)
Ending Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0			0	(1000 MT)
Total Distribution	120	120	120	125	125	140			148	(1000 MT)

Table 14. Russia: Production, Supply, and Demand of Nonfat Dry Milk, 2007-2009

Dairy, Milk, Nonfat Dry Russia	2007			2008			2009		
	2007			2008			2009		
	Market Year Begin: Jan 2007			Market Year Begin: Jan 2008			Market Year Begin: Jan 2009		
	Annual Data Displayed		New Post	Annual Data Displayed		New Post	Annual Data Displayed		Jan
			Data			Data			Data
Beginning Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0			0
Production	115	115	115	120	120	120			122
Other Imports	50	50	50	55	55	55			60
Total Imports	50	50	50	55	55	55			60
Total Supply	165	165	165	175	175	175			182
Other Exports	15	15	15	15	15	15			15
Total Exports	15	15	15	15	15	15			15
Human Dom. Consumption	150	150	150	160	160	160			167
Other Use, Losses	0	0	0	0	0	0			0
Total Dom. Consumption	150	150	150	160	160	160			167
Total Use	165	165	165	175	175	175			182
Ending Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0			0
Total Distribution	165	165	165	175	175	175			182

Other Relevant Reports

RS8081 New Resolution on Melamine Announced
http://www.fas.usda.gov/gainfiles/200810/146296161.doc

RS7071 Certain Dairy Import Tariffs Reduced
http://www.fas.usda.gov/gainfiles/200710/146292751.pdf

RS6069 Customs Announces New Cattle Classifications
http://www.fas.usda.gov/gainfiles/200809/146295795.pdf

RS8068 Additions to Controlled Toxins in Food Products
http://www.fas.usda.gov/gainfiles/200809/146295737.doc

RS8055 FAIRS Country Report
http://www.fas.usda.gov/gainfiles/200808/146295480.doc

RS 8053 Amendments and Additions to SanPiN on Food Additives
http://www.fas.usda.gov/gainfiles/200807/146295135.doc

RS 8046 Russia Changes Definition of "Milk"
http://www.fas.usda.gov/gainfiles/200806/146294951.doc

RS 8037 Dairy Semi-Annual Report
http://www.fas.usda.gov/gainfiles/200805/146294675.doc

RS8006 Food Price Control Will Be Extended until May 1, 2008
http://www.fas.usda.gov/gainfiles/200801/146293562.pdf